

The China Mail.

Established February, 1835.

Vol. XI. No. 6602

二月九日四十八年英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

申中八月初二日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, London; S. E. C. GORON STANT & CO., 30, Cornhill; G. G. & G. LTD., 14, Pall Mall; E. HEDY & CO., 37, Pall Mall; E.C.; SAMUEL DEADWELL & CO., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE: GALLINER & FRANCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK: ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally: BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.: SAYLE & CO., George, Singapore; C. HENRICKSEN, 10, Telok Kurau, Singapore.

CHINA TRADE: Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Sooqua; QUINCH & CO., Ningpo; WATSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow; HARRIS & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CHAPMAN & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yunnan; LANE, CHAPMAN & CO., Tientsin.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$4,400,000

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$4,400,000

RESERVE EQUALITY OF PROVISIONS.....\$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman, R. H. MC'DOWELL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman, J. H. D. SASSOON,

C. D. ENTWISTLE, M. GROTH, B.

K. H. HARRIS, H. H. HARRIS,

H. L. DALYTHREE, Hon. W. KEMP,

J. A. MITCHELL, Esq.

W. H. TURNER, Esq. M. E. SAMSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER: EVERETT CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOAN BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1423

Bank.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in London on 18th July, 1884, under the Companies Act 1862, & 1883.)

LONDON BANKERS:

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

POSITS:

At 3 months, notes 3 per cent.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 12 " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1556

PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN, 1884.

AUTHORIZED BY IMPERIAL DECREE.

Dated 4th December, 1883.

For Dollars 2,789,400 28, equivalent of

Tael 2,000,000 at 7 1/7 in Bonds of \$500

each Hongkong Currency, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

Principal and Interest payable in Hongkong.

The Loan is divided into Two Portions for \$1,394,700 14 (1 Million Taels) each, and marked respectively A & B.

The Bonds of Loan A are redeemable at par within 3 years (1887) by three yearly instalments, the first of which will be payable on the 16th March, 1888.

The Bonds of Loan B are redeemable at par within 6 years (1890) by three yearly instalments, the first of which will be payable on the 30th June, 1888.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. payable yearly, according to the English Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at the Current Rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Hongkong.

The first Payment of interest on Loan A will be on 16th March, 1884, and on Loan B on 30th June, 1888.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong one month previous to the dates of payment of the Drawn Bonds as given in the Schedule, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified, at the Offices of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, after which date interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

Bonds to bearer will be issued on 25th October, 1884, against allotment letter and on payment of the balance due on same from which date the public will receive interest upon the Bonds of both Loans.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE OF DRAWINGS AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

LOAN A.

Date of payment of drawn bonds and interest.

1885—15th Mar. \$419,10.04 \$11,570.01

1886—15th Mar. 485,145.05 78,103.20

1887—15th Mar. 485,145.05 89,651.00

\$1,394,700.14 \$228,730.81

LOAN B.

1885—30th June \$111,570.01

1886—30th " 111,570.01

1887—30th " 111,570.01

1888—30th " 488,145.05 72,524.40

1889—30th " 488,145.05 34,410.04

\$1,394,700.14 \$352,301.24

With reference to the foregoing sealed terms are invited for the above Loan at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong, Shanghai, Foochow, until NOON on SATURDAY, 16th October, 1884, when the tenders will be opened, afterwards no tender will be entertained. Applicants have the option of taking either Loan A or Loan B and tender shall distinctly state which one is desired.

A deposit of ten per centum upon the amount tendered must accompany any application, such deposit to be made by Cheque on a Bank in Hongkong. The balance of the amount allotted to be paid on or before the 25th October, 1884.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.

All tenders to bear upon the cover Tender for Chinese Imperial Silver Loan of 1884.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender below par.

No prospectus and form of tender can be obtained on application at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents Issuing the Loan, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1556

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOUNT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested

to send in to the Office a List of their

Contributions of Premium for the year and

the proportion of PROFIT for that year

to be Paid as BONDS. Correspondence

may be arranged. Returns not sent in

before the 30th November next, will be

made up by the Company, and the subse

quent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 1, 1884. 1407

WITH Reference to the above, BILLS

WILLS will be Commenced on the

1st MAY, 1884.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 26, 1884. 1415

Established February, 1835.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in London on 18th July, 1884, under the Companies Act 1862, & 1883.)

LONDON BANKERS:

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

POSITS:

At 3 months, notes 3 per cent.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 12 " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1556

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

FOR SALE.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW FURNISHING & HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY DEPARTMENTS,

WITH A very large Stock of entirely

NEW GOODS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,

CONSISTING OF:

BRUSSEL'S CARPETS, BEST FINE-PAKED

QUALITY OF PURE WOOL, FAST

DYES, and this year's Choicest Designs.

BRUSSEL'S 2ND QUALITY AND TAPES:

TRY CARPETS, durable, moderate in

price, and the newest patterns.

KENSINGTON CARPETS from \$17 each.

These are woven in one piece, bordered,

fringed and reversible, and are most

artistic and very suitable for Reception

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 660.—SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
No. 63, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMINISATIAT)
A. E. NOW
LANDING FROM AMERICA.

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
CODFISH, Boneless.
Prim HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb. bags.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUIT in 2 lb. cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
SAUER KETCHUP.
Stewed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robins' Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.
Lamb TONGUES.
Clam CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUGGOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
Cracked WHEAT.
HOMINY.
HONEY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb.
900 lb.
1,200 lb.

K A I S A R - I - H I N D'
CIGARETTES
in crystallized Boxes of 100 at 85.00
per mille.

SPORTING AND RIFLE GUNPOWDER
in 1-lb Tins.

AGATE IRONWARE
INSERTION RUBBER.
TOOK'S PATENT PACKING.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.
LAWN BOWLS.

PAINTS AND OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
PITCH and ROSIN.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
S T O R E S,
including:

ALMONDS and RAISINS.
FRANC PLUMS.
TEISSONNIER'S DESSERT FRUITS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.

FINE YORK HAMS.
PIONIC TONGUES.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

DIGBY CHICKS.
Yarmouth BLOATERS.
Kippered HERRINGS.
Herrings à la SARDINES.

JORDAN BACON in tins.
COCONUTINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
Eric's COCOA.

SPARTAN

COOKING STOVES.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOURE, pints & quarts.
1865. GRAVES.
BREAKFAST CLARET.

SHERRIES & PORT—
SAUCONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON.
TILLAO.
SACCOME'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &
and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
COVINGTON'S WHISKY.
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KIRKLAND WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOOZY'S OLD TOM.
B. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOBLE PEARS & CO.'S VERNOUT.
JAMESON'S WHISKY.

MARSALA.
EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and O'BRIEN'S BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASSY'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALTY SELECTED

C I G A R S .

Find New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 oz. boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, August 15, 1884.

Prospectus.

**THE HONGKONG & CHINA TRAMWAYS
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
CAPITAL, 500,000 DOLLARS,
In 10,000 Shares of \$50 each, \$5 payable on
Application, \$10 on Allotment, and the
Remainder by Calls as required.

Provisional Committee:
The Hon. W. KESWICK (Chairman).
The Hon. T. JACKSON.
The Hon. J. D. SASQUIN.
C. P. CHATER, Esq.
W. DANBY, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
W. K. HUGHES, Esq.
A. B. JOHNSON, Esq.
J. A. MOSELEY, Esq.
W. WOTTON, Esq.

Bankers:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Engineers:
Wm. DANBY, Esq. M. Inst. C.E.
R. K. LEIGH, Esq., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

Solicitors:
MESSRS. BRERETON, WOTTON AND
DEACON.

Temporary Office:
13, PRAYA-CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

ARRANGED PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the
purpose of constructing, equipping, and
working a series of Low Level Steam
Tramways in the City of Victoria, Hong-
kong. Two Special Ordinances (Nos. 6
and 18 of 1883) have been passed by the
Legislative Council and the Government
authorizing the construction and working
of the same.

Victoria is very favourably adapted for
Tramways, owing to its configuration, and
easy gradients of its principal streets. The
main thoroughfares run East to the
West ends, upon which the Tramways will
be laid, so as to immerse incessant traffic.

The Tramways will be constructed in the
most substantial manner, and with all
the latest improvements, with steel
girders bedded in concrete, but no
wood or other perishable material will be
used.

The Tramways are intended to be worked
by Steam Traction, such being much more
economical, trustworthy, and under more
efficacious control, having more power of
overcoming gradients, and giving better results
(mechanical and otherwise) than horse,
compressed air, electricity or other motive
power.

The engines will be constructed according
to the Board of Trade regulations and will
in no way be a nuisance, being almost
noiseless, and having no machinery, smoke
or steam visible.

The Committee anticipate, from the relatively
low cost per mile of the projected
Tramways, combined with other numerous
advantages connected with the undertaking,
that the dividend returns will be satisfactory.

There is no agreement or contract in
existence affecting this undertaking.

Plans and Estimates may be seen at the
Office, and full Prospects and Forms
of Application for Shares and every other
information may be obtained from

THE SECRETARY AND ENGINEERS,
No. 13, PRAYA CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be Re-
ceived until the 30th SEPTEMBER.

Hongkong, August 7, 1884. 1319

Hongkong, August 7, 1884.

1319

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BOATS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. 256

Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 368

Prospectus.

**THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.**

*Incorporated under the Companies Acts
1865 to 1883, whereby the Liability of
the Shareholders is limited to the
amount of their Shares.*

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

First 100,000 Shares of £100 each,
Of which 50,000 are Reserved for
Issue in India, China, Japan
and the Colonies.

PAYABLE £1 on Application, and the
Balance of £8 at such times and in
such sums not exceeding £2, as
the Directors may determine,
and at intervals of not less
than one month.

£1 on Application for Allotment, and
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At long last, after Peking, so far as we have been able to learn, the French Government has decided to go into Tonquin and advancing them Northwards into China, thus threatening the occupation of at least portions of the three Southern Provinces. We fancy this step would have more effect upon the Peking Government than the occupation of Formosa, because of the fact that if France would be tempted to retain possession of their hold on some of the valuable ports in Yunnan and Kwangtung, the British Government could then make the point that the Chinese know very well that, although the other foreign Powers might not oppose a permanent extension of the French possessions beyond the Tonquin borders, in the direction of Yunnan and Kwangtung, a portion of the indemnity for closely-won but virtual annexation of Formosa by the same Power, would be certainly opposed by England and other nations strongly interested in that island retaining Chinese territory.

France has then, for the reasons pointed out, a far heavier load on her hands in bringing China to terms than the Ministers or people anticipated when indemnity demands were pressed upon the Chinese Government and franchises became unavailing. It does not appear from the latest home advices that a war with China would be popular with the French people. The deductions to come from all these circumstances is that France is not anxious for continuance of the struggle on a more extensive basis, and that, at the present moment, she would not be opposed to an armistice which would enable her to retire from the imbroglio with honour, and with a reasonable indemnity to cover the actual expense and injury she has sustained through the action of the Chinese Government. Then in regard to the Chinese side of the question, we may at least assume that the stubbornness of the Peking authorities has not been increased by the events that have recently occurred along the coast. They have seen some of their noted forts melt away before the fire of the French guns; a fleet of Chinese men-of-war, although backed up by fort, has been destroyed in twenty minutes by a French squadron, while the Chinese so-called troops have far withdrawn themselves to be more dangerous to their friends than to the enemy. These lessons can scarcely have been altogether lost on high Chinese officials. They must at least by this time have acquired a strong suspicion that, if the French determine to march on the Capital with a powerful army, they will get there. Hence, if China was anxious before the commencement of hostilities for mediation—it was France that refused it—she must be doubly in favour of it now.

The present appears to be as favourable an opportunity for mediation as any, that is likely to occur, for the further France proceeds in the struggle the greater will be her bill of costs. If a large army be despatched to the Far East the time for mediation will be gone. The object of the meeting of residents held at Shanghai the other day was really to suggest to the various Chambers of Commerce in the Far East and at home that they should unite in an appeal to the British, American and German Governments, asking them to endeavour to mediate between France and China. The following is a copy of the telegram despatched from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the corresponding Chamber here:

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16th.
An immense public meeting was held here to-day at which was passed, with enthusiasm, the following resolution:

Whereas the negotiations have begun between France and China which are not likely, by the ordinary process of military operations, to bring to a early conclusion, and which will result in sacrifices utterly disproportionate to the known objects to be gained, will injure the commerce of China, will bring ruin to foreign communities, will render Malacca and accumulations of property at the Treaty Ports, will inflict untold misery on the Chinese people, and may in the present circumstances produce the disorders which devastated the country within our memory;

And whereas the nominal cause being a appearing moral and sentimental rather than material circumstances are to be exceptional as to justify the foreign community in giving strong expression to their feelings in favor of the speedy settlement of the dispute; it is therefore resolved by this meeting of all nationalities at Shanghai to make an urgent appeal to the British, German and American Governments, representing the predominant interests here, begging them to call upon the Treaty Powers to render their good offices to China, with the view of bringing about a just settlement of the quarrel as speedily as possible of both countries; and that the Committee be instructed to telegraph to the Chambers of Commerce of England, Germany and America, requesting them to bring the subject before the respective Governments, and to invite the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce of other countries interested in trade with China.

The Committee hope your Chamber will support.

An appeal from the Shanghai residents, some, of course, have very little influence on the home Government; nor would the effect of such an appeal be very greatly increased if it were backed up by the Chambers of Commerce here and at other ports in the Far East. But it is hoped that the appeal will be supported by such influential bodies as the Chamber of Commerce in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and possibly in Hamburg, New York, and San Francisco. It is suggested that the appeal will increase the disturbances of the Chinese authorities, assumed as it will encourage them to believe that certain foreign Powers will have to intercede in the struggle to protect the trading interests of their subjects. It is just to be observed that the resolutions of the Chinese negotiators, and we should say the majority of them, made the better, not the worse, for foreign residents in China, but for the foreigners themselves. China was anxious for mediation before hostilities commenced, and she has no right to assume that more measures will be put upon France than upon the other foreign Powers to bring about a settlement. The question of

the prolongation of the war is of yesterday, vital importance to residents in the Far East. Those trading in arms, ammunition and in story stores, may find their business flourishing under the existing circumstances, but the continuance of hostilities for another nine or twelve months must bring something approaching ruin on many foreigners in this part of the world, while all classes of ordinary trade and business must be affected by it to a greater or less extent.

If the appeal does not go to any other good, it will, at least, be the means of bringing these facts before the Government.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPEROR.
LONDON, 19th Sept., 1884.

The Emperor had now separated, the meeting having come to a conclusion.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED CANAL.—Tantallon, August 18; Bodenell (Caled.), August 23; Glenary, Aug. 28; Massela, and Priam, Sept. 1.

The next Envoy Mail, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Azores*, left Singapore for this port on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here on or about Monday, the 22nd instant.

S.S. *Electric* left Singapore for this port on the 14th instant.

S.S. *Electron* left Singapore for this port on the 15th instant.

S.S. *Endeavour* left Singapore for this port on the 16th instant.

S.S. *Endeavour* left Singapore for this port on the 19th instant.

S.S. *Glaucus* left Singapore for this port on the 19th instant.

The next two direct steamers, with the ninth Government sale's opium and Indian mails, left Calcutta on the morning of the 17th September, for this port.

DOCK MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. *Napier* will go to Aberdeen Dock to-morrow.

The S.S. *Hector* will leave Cosmopolitan Dock on Monday.

EVERYTHING was quiet at Taiwankuo when the Douglas Steamship Co.'s steamer *Thales* left that port on the 16th instant.

The French frigate *Albatros* left the harbour to-day, with sealed orders; it is believed to join the fleet at Matsou.

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JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND.

XXXI.

At the destruction of Jerusalem, the Jews were dispersed; I mean the Jews of the tribes of Judah and Levi, otherwise called the children of the House of Judah. The other ten tribes, that is to say, the children of Israel, were lost sight of entirely, and historians have never been able to discover a trace of them.

John Bull, who attributes his success in this world to his superiority to all other nations in religious matters, and to himself, "Who knows? might I not be the lost child of Israel?"

I am the Elect of Heaven by special appointment, it is not just possible that he who commanded the sun to stand still was an ancestor of mine?" And so, he tried to identify himself with the people who crossed the Red Sea without wetting the soles of their feet.

A society has been formed, in England, under the name of the "Anglo-Israel Identity Society," with the object of proving that the inhabitants of Great Britain are none other than the lost ten tribes of the House of Israel. This Society has not been idle: up to the present time, it has discovered no fewer than seventy-seven proofs, all taken from Scripture, of the identity in question. About a hundred books and pamphlets upon the subject have been published, adherents have thronged in, and the nation need no longer be surprised at its success; the finger of God is in its work!

These proofs of identity are rather clever:

I will give you a few:

"The Children of Israel were to inhabit land which came from Palestine, and to speak a language that was not Hebrew."

The English inhabit islands; those islands lie north-west from Palestine, and their language is composed of about 43,000 words of Latin, Germanic, or Celtic origin.

"The Semitic element is absent."

"Israel's race to possess colonies in all parts of the earth."

Thus do they interpret the third verse of Isaiah (liv.): "Thou shalt break forth on the right hand, and on the left, and they shall inherit the Gentiles and make the desolate cities to be inhabited."

I must quote a few extracts from the pamphlets of the Society. It is doing a great deal of honour to such writings to reproduce them, even in such an unpretentious book as this, but it is interesting to show what a pitch stupid can be carried, when national vanity and religious mania have a hand in the matter.

"Whether we desire it or not, we must possess colonies; it is our destiny. The Dutch and the Spanish have had colonies and lost them, almost all, what pity and they have never come away from them. The French virtually have none. The Germans have flourishing colonies in all parts of the world, and urgently requires more yet. The Turkish Empire is on the eve of ruin, and as Constantinople will be ours by right, we shall have to take immediate possession of it. Constantinople is the very gate of highway to our largest and best foreign possession—India, with her teeming millions and her forty distinct languages."

"Israel must have a nation from her, but independent of her."

There is much reason to thank God, says one of these productions, "that America can celebrate year by year her Declaration of Independence."

Again: "America is a great nation: hallelujah! it was ordained that she should separate herself from us."

"Israel must now be under a monarchy, and must conquer against all odds."

The French, the Russians, the Spanish, the Dutch, the Chinese, the Indians, the Germans, the Austrians, and the Italians, cannot any of them be Israel, because they have been defeated."

"The British alone have never been defeated, ergo, they must be Israel."

This trash is printed, at the author's expense, I need not tell you, but, however, printed it is. I will quote again:

"We are the only nation that can dare to face fearful odds. This seal of Identity with Israel was verified in the Peninsular War, when the Duke of Wellington stood, by a small army, nearly the entire forces of the continent." (Do not stare with incredulity; it is all written down plain characters: I have not imagined enough to write history in such a style as that, believe me.) "We subjugated the people of China, computed by millions, with only a few boat-loads of men, and, previous to us, against them! We held India with her teeming millions, under the power of a few white men. We put down the Afghans at the Crimea, with a very small force. (Not one word about the two hundred thousand foot-falls of Frenchmen that were there,) to say nothing of the forty thousand Turks. And our victories over the Afghans, the Afghans, the Zulus, and the Egyptians. If they had all been counted, we should never have done. Nevertheless, let us have done quickly, with your consent; it is sickening." The preceding lines have been extracted, however, from one of the most execrable books published under the auspices of the Society: *ex uno disce omnes*. In making its lists of victorious campaigns, you may notice that the Society has sublimely omitted to mention that of the Transvaal. The fact of the Boers having given John a sound thrashing, would naturally have made it a little less easy to establish the thirty-third proof of identity. The sturdy Boers have still kept flying until the Ship anchors. The Distance Signal will be kept up fifteen minutes after the Steamer is made out.

"Israel must be a Sabbath-keeping people."

"All" ceases the Identity Society, is not our metropolis a sinner, a warden, and an abomination, each recurring Sabbath, to every foreigner who visits our shores? It is indeed a sublime spectacle! Four million vessels, almost every part of public amusement, almost every part of business, almost every part of religion, are derived from the surrounding world for two or four hours. Post offices completely shut, telegraphs and railways all but standing still, the vast majority of the officials sent from the lairons of the week-end, and why? London, wherein Samaria?" This is not exact; the provinces have their Sunday post; telegrams can be sent on Sundays; and the London trains are only stopped during the hours of morning service. The public-houses remain open, and it is well known that there are more burglaries committed on Sundays than on any other day. It would appear that the House of Israel does not rest so completely on the Sabbath as the Society would have us believe.

"Israel shall be a prolific race."

God did indeed promise Abraham that he should be the father of multitudes, that his descendants should be as numerous as the stars of the heaven. Jacob, in his dream, was told by the Lord, that he should possess the ground upon which he reposed, and that his children should be as the root of the earth.

"Where is there to be found," says the Society, "a nation that multiplies as the British?"

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Government Notification.

No. 50.

LAURENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules regarding signalling at the Peak are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERIC STEWART,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1884.

SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK, HONGKONG.

1883. *Foot above Sea Level.*

1. The Union Jack will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any vessel is being signalled.

2. The Commercial Code of Signals for all Nations will be used at the Station.

3. All Signals, made by vessels in the Offing will be repeated.

4. When Signalling to Men-of-War in the Harbour or in the Offing, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War.

5. When a Steamer or a steamer-like vessel has been signalled by the Company's Boats having given John a sound thrashing, would naturally have made it a little less easy to establish the thirty-third proof of identity. The sturdy Boers have still kept flying until the Ship anchors. The Distance Signal will be kept up fifteen minutes after the Steamer is made out.

6. If the Steamer is a regular Bell

Steamer a Gun will be fired, and over the English, French, or American Ensign, with the Distance of at that time, will be shown at the Mast Head. The Compass Signal and Symbol will be hauled down. The Bell and Ensign will be kept up until the vessel anchors. The Distance Signal will be kept flying for half-an-hour, and changed at each successive half-hour to show the Distance of at those times. When the vessel is between Green Island and the North Point of Hongkong the Distance Signal will be hauled down. If the Mail Steamer is not in the Harbour, the vessel's Distinguishing Flag will be substituted for the Compass Signal, and it will be kept flying until the Ship anchors. The Distance Signal will be kept up fifteen minutes after the Steamer is made out.

7. If the Steamer is a Sabbath-keeping people.

8. All the vessels of the Identity Society, is not our metropolis a sinner, a warden, and an abomination, each recurring Sabbath, to every foreigner who visits our shores? It is indeed a sublime spectacle! Four million vessels, almost every part of public amusement, almost every part of business, almost every part of religion, are derived from the surrounding world for two or four hours. Post offices completely shut, telegraphs and railways all but standing still, the vast majority of the officials sent from the lairons of the week-end, and why? London, wherein Samaria?" This is not exact; the provinces have their Sunday post; telegrams can be sent on Sundays; and the London trains are only stopped during the hours of morning service. The public-houses remain open, and it is well known that there are more burglaries committed on Sundays than on any other day. It would appear that the House of Israel does not rest so completely on the Sabbath as the Society would have us believe.

9. The approach of Men-of-War and Sailing Vessels will be noticed by their proper Symbols and National Colours, or House Flags, at the Quarter of the Yard, or at the Mast Head.

10. The distances of vessels will be estimated from the Peak, and will be made by means of the Numerals which are attached to the letters in the table of Flags.

11. The Phag showing that an Officer of high rank is on board an incoming vessel, a similar flag will be shown above the Bell, or the flag alone will be hoisted at the Mast Head.

12. The approach of steamers from Macao or Canton will be made known by showing the National, or House Flag and Symbol

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